ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-cert and Vaudeville. CASINO-8:15-The Passing Show-8 to 1-Roof Garden, Vaudeville. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Harbor Lights. EDEN MUSEE-11 to 11-World in War. ELDORADO-Two Grand Concerts-Vaudeville. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The Mikado.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-11 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 8 to 11-Scenograph of the World's Fair. MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8 to 12-Vaude-MANHATTAN BEACH-Afternoon and Evening-Sousa's Band. Evening-Grand Fireworks and Lalia Rookh.

POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball.

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#### Business Montes.

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166 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
20 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
257 West 42d-st., between 7th and 5th aves.
157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
1,323 3d-ave., between 75th and 75th sts.
1,325 3d-ave., between 75th and 77th sts.
1,026 3d-ave., near 61st-st.

# New York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1894.

# TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Dispatches from Shanghai said that communication with Corea had been completely said to have reported favorably to the Japanese in the matter of the sinking of the Kow-Shing. = Mr. Daiziel's motion in the House of Comnons that the House of Lords appropriation be reduced was defeated. === The yacht Britannia defeated the Satanita; the Vigilant's centreboard was raised. ==== It was learned that the Pope was prostrated by an attack of syncope on Sunday.

Congress.-Only the House in session; an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the Anti-Anarchist bill; little business of importance was transacted.

Domestic.-The status of the textile workers strike is unchanged; no mills are running in New-Bedford, and manufacturers in Fall River are seriously crippled. === The Constitutional Convention rejected the provision of the proposed Judiciary Article increasing the number of judges of the Court of Appeals. - Joshua H. Marvel, of Laurel, was nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Delaware. === Alix trotted at Washington Park in 2:051/2, beating Nancy Hanks's record of 2:06%. \_\_\_\_ The annual tournament of the National Lawn Tennis Association began at Newport; the championship in doubles was won by Hobart and Hovey. \_\_\_\_ There was a \$400,000 fire in Memphis.

City and Suburban .- Julius De Marcus, a Hebrew, and Mrs. Juliette Fournier were found shot dead together in the Park; it is supposed that they were crazed with love for each other and resolved to commit suicide. - The police trials were continued, the defence of Captain Cross being begun. ==== The city tax rate was announced to be lower than that of last year, but, as usual, Tammany has raised the valuations. Mrs. C. P. Daly died. \_\_\_\_ The scientists in session in Brooklyn elected officers. Stocks declined from the opening of business and closed weak at declines in active stocks of from 1 to 2 per cent. Europe apparently sold securities, and in consequence exchanges were

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: northerly winds. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 63 degrees; highest, 73; average, 66%.

Persons going out of town for the Autumn can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to every shape for years to come. them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

A number of important changes in the judiciary article were made by the Constitutional Convention yesterday, the most significant being the striking out of the provision for the election of two additional Court of Appeals Judges. This action is in accordance with the desire of the present Judges of that court, who strongly oppose any increase in their number. In the Judiciary. Committee the vote on this proposition was close. The Convention, after an exhaustive discussion, voted it down by a large majority. The provision for minority representation in the court was also defeated.

Congress is simply waiting for the President to act. As soon as he does so or it is certain that he will do nothing, both Senate and House are ready to adjourn. Meantime there is nothing to do but wait. If any Representatives or Senators think they can force the President either to sign or to veto the bill by adopting a resolution to adjourn this week-and it is reported that some of them have such an ideathey fail to grasp the situation clearly. If an adjournment is taken before the constitutional limit of ten days for the President's consideration of it expires, the bill will be as dead as if it had never been passed. Nothing, we imagine, would please Mr. Cleveland more than for Congress to take this course and relieve him of all

An excellent constitutional amendment is that reported by the Judiciary Committee to prevent the improper use of money in elections or in securing nominations. The use of money to promote the nomination or election of any person with his knowledge or connivance is to be followed by the forfeiture of his office, if elected. And corporations are forbidden to contribute to

their charters or of being forbidden to do business in the State. There is pressing need of such a provision in our fundamental law and of been distinctly promoted by the meeting. the statute legislation which this amendment calls for. The amendment has been drawn with care, and will go a long way toward putting an Brooklyn's public spirit, and a place where Proend to an evil that is rapidly attaining porten-

tous proportions. The tax rate for this city has been officially declared, though final action thereon has not yet been taken. The rate will be \$1.79, compared with \$1 82 last year. This result has been reached in the usual Tammany way, and will enable Tammany Hall to make a pretence of giving New-York economical government. In point of fact, the amount to be raised by taxation this year is more than half a million greater than last year, and a reduced rate of taxation has been made possible only by a vast increase in assessed valuations, amounting, indeed, to not less than \$70,000,000. Much of this increase is uncalled for and unjust. The exigencies of the Tammany situation, however, demanded a low tax rate, which had to be secured by hook or by crook.

As the new tariff is studied numerous errors are being brought to light. Already thirty-one have been discovered, not counting the one which Congress has undertaken to correct. Most of these are of minor importance, but at least three affect the meaning of the measure seri-They cannot be corrected except by joint action of both houses of Congress, but if the President should approve the bill there is no probability that Congress will remain in session in order to rid the much-discussed bill of these imperfections. The whole bill is so bad, though, that it searcely seems worth while to expend much time or energy in setting it right in more or less important details.

#### WILL HE SIGNT

Is it the old Cleveland or a new? Is it the masterful head of his party, whom friends praised and almost idolized because he was able to rise above it, or is it a mere humiliated tool of the party he once ruled? The almost universal assumption that he will sign the Bill of Sale does not compliment him, and it proves much better on cable routes than in the trains nothing. If he is the man he was he delights of the Manhattan Company. in surprises, and will come to the front at the last moment with a masterful veto. It would delight him in that case to know that the Whiskey Trust has paid into the Treasury sundry millions for whiskey taken out of bond, on which it expects to realize a profit of millions, but will make nothing.

That would be Cleveland as he was. To startle the country, to please and at the same time to save it regardless of his party, to show it that the whole Democratic party could not control him, would delight the Cleveland of times gone by. Then the bill he has before him is one for which he feels intense disgust. He has denounced it in the strongest possible language as a measure of bad faith for the party and dishonor for the country. It has been denounced by the most trustworthy journals of his party as a disgrace to the country and ruin to the party if passed. It was passed by the Senate as an insult to him, and accepted by the House only under compulsion from his bitter opponents. It is a measure so full of errors and blunders that the mere correction of these may stopped; the British naval Court of Inquiry was cost the Government many millions within the next two years. It is a bill so unjust to different interests that while some are conspicuously favored, the millions of workers in other interests will be turned for all time against the party in power. Yet it is most generally be lieved that the President does not dare to send this bill back to Congress for correction.

It is said, of course, that he could not have any tariff bill passed if this measure should be sent back. But what right has anybody to presume that the Democratic majority of the two houses, if squarely confronted with the responsibility of defeating all tariff legislation, or correcting the various errors in a bill returned by the President, will not purge the measure of much of its blunders and its dishonor? If it is true that Congress will not, how can the President so know the facts as to be relieved from his full responsibility, if without making the trial he yields to the threats of those who have made the bill what it is?

It is natural that Democrats should say that their political opponents can give only partisan advice. But the truth is that the Republicans have been strongly tempted all the time, in so far as they have been influenced by partisan considerations, to let this infamous bill become a law. Nothing else could more thoroughly disgust the people with what is called tariff reform. The Free-Trade policy could not in any other way suffer a more disastrous defeat than by the passage and enforcement of a measure so indecent, so corrupt, so unfair to particular interests, so sectional, and so hurtful to American industries. From the first there have been Republicans in the Senate and in the House who have been extremely anxious that this bill should be passed, signed by the President, and enforced by the Democratic party, believing that it would make Democratic success impossible for the next thirty years. A veto of this bill would leave the tariff issue open. Its signature by the President would close that issue at least for a generation. A veto would leave tariff reform free to try at another session to frame a more decent measure. The Bill of Sale, passed and signed, would put the people in a temper to smash tariff reform in any and

## SCIENCE IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn this evening the American Association for the Advancement of Science concludes its labors for 1894. The officers for the ensuing year are already determined upon, and the real work of the meeting is practically completed. On the whole, the session has been more successful than might have been expected; and it promises to be memorable in the history of both the association and the City of Churches. Two causes operated strongly in restricting the of railway trains in the West; and the former influence was also felt, no doubt, in the applications for admission to membership. Neverthe last nine meetings. The dozen or so other scientific societies which met in Brooklyn at the same time were as well represented as usual. lord like the Prince of Wales? Can it be that And the fresh additions to the roll, exceeding 200 and including four life members, surpassed some of the expectations which had been cherished. The professional and social standing of the recruits, too, is noticeably high; and though, as usual, the great majority came from the region in which the association convened, other parts of the country were represented strongly enough to betoken a general maintenance of interest. that gentlemen who take the trouble and go to Under the circumstances the showing is a favor-

able one. The character of the addresses and papers, moreover, has been high. Dr. Brinton's inaugural talk last Thursday morning was a happy definition of the aims and methods of science and of the spirit of the ideal investigator. Dr. Harkness, the retiring president, while discussing a topic peculiar to his own department of study, did so in such a way as both to inspire the admiration of astronomers and to instruct the unscientific hearer. In the sections, if no startling or highly important revelations were fact that the Vigilant while preparing to enter made, the contributions at least betrayed origi- a race rubbed against a shoal and got her centrenal research, indicated progress and excited the board out of gear, manifest interest of critical experts. It is said | The affronts which party campaign funds or to use their money for manifest interest of critical experts. It is said any political purposes on pain of forfeiture of that a smaller proportion of papers than usual

less. The aims of the association, then, have

It was to be foreseen that the visiting scientists would be well received. A city possessing fessor Hooper has awakened such exceptional enthusiasm over science, was sure to extend considerate and hearty hospitality; and it did Convenient and spacious halls were afforded for the various gatherings; excursions were arranged which afforded not only pleasant entertainment, but also an excellent idea of the geographical and artistic charms of Long Island and vicinity; a formal reception was extended by the ladies of Brooklyn, no doubt at some inconvenience to those who had left town for the summer; and these graceful attentions were supplemented by a representative of the metropolis, herself a patron of the association for many years, with transportation to and a welcome at Long Branch. Of course these courtesies were a spontaneous expression of good-will and appreciation; but they will react beneficially upon the intellectual life of Brooklyn. The influence of this meeting will long be felt by the community in which it was held as a stimulus to interest in all departments of science.

PASSENGER LINES IN THIS CITY. It is much easier to travel in and near New-York than it was a few years ago. The cable lines in this city carry legions of passengers daily with more swiftness, convenience and comfort than the old horse-car railroads could provide. It is plain that the cable cars are much more popular than the elevated trains. One can take a cable car at any street corner on its route, while the stations on the elevated roads are several blocks apart, and travelling on the surface avoids the weary climb up the elevated stairways. Cable transportation with its system of transfer tickets is amazingly cheap. For 5 cents one can ride by the Third-ave. cable line and its connections from the Postoffice to Fort George. People are not compelled to wait nearly so long for cable cars as for elevated trains, and the chances of getting seats instead of being compelled to stand are usually

The cable lines do not supply genuine rapid transit. They are too slow for that. But they are superior in every way to the horse cars, and it would be a benefit to the community if cables could be used in place of horses on every surface road in the city which still retains animal power. The Belt Line, the Sixth-ave., Seventhave., Eighth-ave. and other companies could furnish a far better service if the horses were taken off and cables put in. On the long Boulevard line a cable is sorely needed. On the crosstown lines in Twenty-third-st, and Forty-second-st., where there are no curves, cables would be especially useful. New-York ought to have cable cars running from river to river in Canal, Grand, Eighth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second and Fifty-ninth sts. Upon all these important and bustling cross streets cable cars would prove of marked advantage to the people of New-York. Crosstown tracks were laid many years ago in Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth sts., but they have been allowed to remain unused. The company which put down these rails ought to be compelled to run cars on them.

There is no continuous line in Fourteenth-st. from river to river. Such a line ought to be constructed and operated at the earliest possible date. An obvious and urgent need of the city is a cable line extending the entire length of Thirty-fourth-st. The travel to and from the great Long Island Railroad Ferry is very heavy, but this ferry can be reached from Broadway only by roundabout routes. When Thirty-fourthst, on both sides from Park-ave, to Sixth-ave, was lined exclusively with costly private houses, and no business had crept in, the strongest hostility to a horse-car line in that street between the two avenues just named was manifested by a number of influential property-owners. But the Stewart mansion is now a clubhouse, and the William Astor house at the southwest corner cable line from the North River to the East River ought to be constructed through Thirtyfourth-st, at an early day.

New-York is still far behind many cities in the East and in the West in facilities for reaching the various parts of her territory. True with the greatest possible energy and expedition, the colossal undertaking of constructing an adequate system of rapid transit will require a long period. But in the mean time New-Yorkers should bestir themselves to get rid of horses on their transportation lines and to substitute cables. They should construct new lines without delay wherever such lines are needed. Northern New-Jersey, Western Long Island and the region above the Harlem River are rejoicing in the rapid multiplication of passenger lines of all kinds. Manhattan Island has lagged a improvements of this sort. It is time for New-Yorkers to be up and doing.

## ENGLISH FAIR PLAY.

Whatever may have been learned from the Vigilant's contests abroad, the spirit of English fair play has evidently declined. The luffing matches by which the Britannia in two races undertook to defeat the American boat and to enable the Satanita to win were unsportsman-With the public exchange of courtesies in like devices which ought to have been excluded from international yachting. The sullen silence with which the Vigilant has been greeted by English throngs of spectators when she has crossed the line has not been an indication of good feeling or fairness. The coarse diatribes and aerid strictures of the London press aimed against the Vigilant and her owners have been discreditable exhibitions of partisanship markedly in contrast with the hospitality and favor shown to London yachtsmen when they have attendance; hard times and the recent wrecking been contesting in American waters for the trophies of the sea. The incredulity and suspiciousness revealed in connection with the disabling of the Vigilant on her last racing day theless, the number of persons registering as may well deter American yachtsmen from ventpresent-nearly 500-was above the average for uring again to ask for fair play in English waters.

Is it because the English dearly love a great it is regarded as a form of disloyalty to the Crown to believe that any yacht can hope to win an honest race against His Royal Highness save by sharp Yankee tricks and unsportsmanlike conduct? Americans have supposed that a representative of their yachting fleet would at least have a fair chance in English waters to show what her model and lines were worth, and the expense of contesting for the honors of the Solent would have as courteous treatment as Lord Dunraven and other English yachtsmen have received in New-York. Apparently they have not made sufficient allowance for the loyalty of English subjects to their most popular Prince. If the Britannia were owned by some one further removed from the throne there might not be columns of abuse and vituperation in the English press. It might not then be necessary to have the English pilot appear before the Regatta Committee to vouch for the

The affronts which the owners of the Vigilant

was rejected this year by the Council as worth- officials, the sharp practice and systematic jockeying to which her crew have been subjected, and the silence with which her victories have been hailed by disappointed, angry swarms of spectators have created a most unpleasant impression upon this side of the Atlantic. It ought not to have been necessary to put the Vigilant in drydock in order to convince a jealous and unreasoning public that her centreboard had been accidentally jammed and the yacht disabled. There ought not to have been a cloud of calumny about Yankee trickiness in avoiding "an inevitable beating," when the Vigilant lost seven races on the Clyde yet persevered until a victory was won. The English reputation for fair play has been damaged this summer a good deal more than American prestige in yachting.

#### HERE AND THERE,

A young man and a young woman went to Central Park on Monday night for the purpose of dying together. Their bodies were found there in a secluded spot yesterday morning. They thought, or wished others to think, that they loved one another so much that if was rapture to depart this life at the same moment. Why they preferred to terminate instead of prolonging their bliss they did not explain. Their friends may know, and if they do they will probably tell. The execution of their dear and delightful plan, carefully and expertly arranged, required that they should commit murder, he by overt act, she by consent. Their preparations included the writing of letters setting forth their state of mind for the enlightenment and admiration of survivors. Their happiness during the last hours of their existence was doubtless much enlanced by their knowledge of the sensation which they were about to create. They shared by anticipation the emotions which they imagined that their exit in each other's arms would excite, and when their cup of joy was full they drained it.

Perhaps if they had understood human nature better they would have concluded to try for a reasonable degree of happiness in life instead black, do not seem sublime or even pathetic, but artificial and intrinsically ridiculous. Eyes unused to weep are not likely to grow moist in reading them. Such invitations to contemplate a tragedy are not alluring. They produce disgust. Pity for the victims of morbid vanity is due and commendable, but except in the minds of those whom sparing of the rod may yet spoil or its administration preserve the pity will be unmixed with envy and admiration. The performers in Central Park died a pair of fools.

A young man and a young woman died together last week in a different way. They were in a boat which capsized. They loved, too; so truly that each would have died to save the other. But both wanted to live and tried hard to. They kept their senses and used all their scanty resources. There were persons near enough to witness their fate, but too far away to avert it. Her strength went first, and he might have escaped by deserting her then; but he gave no sign of such a thought. As he held her head above the water he was heard encouraging her to hope a little longer. But everything was against them except their own fidelity, and that was ineffectual. Ineffectual, but not wasted. There was reason enough for respect and admiration in that case. They left no obituaries in red ink, but they left the memory of serene courage and of devotion unto death.

## " THE BAGE SYSTEM."

Eugene V. Debs, reappearing amid the after math of the disastrous strike responsibility for which he vainly tries to evade-declares that he believes in "abolishing the wage system," add-"The wage system is nothing more than slavery." His observations are not strikingly original. M. Lafargue recently said: "So long "as the wage system remains in force you have "accomplished nothing." Karl Marx argued that wages were robbery and every employer a thief. European and American Socialists gen erally, we suppose, hold such opinions. many of them could give a reason for their faith of Thirty-fourth-st, and Fifth-ave, has been deles an interesting question. "The wage system is serted by the Astors. Trade is rapidly invading robbery" has a scatentious and oracular sound, the block between Fifth and Sixth aves., and as does Proudhon's "Property is robbery," and as do many other current sayings and phrases

Would it not be just as sensible to say "Trade is robbery"? For the "wage system" is, after all, nothing but an integral part of the vast trade system which comprises all legitimate rapid transit cannot be secured for years. Even business. It is an exchange of one commodity for another. One man has muscular energy to sell. Another purchases it; or, if you prefer, exchanges for it a certain amount of some other commodity. That is all this much abused system is; just like the system of selling potatoes, It is a simple contract between two individuals, each of whom wants something which the other has, and has something of his own which he is willing to give for it. The dealing may not always be equitable; nor is it always equitable in other transactions. But because the farmer does not always get as much for his potatoes as he long way in the rear of many other places in ought to, and because the shopper sometimes does not get as much calico or muslin or silk for her money as she thinks she ought to get, shall all trade therefore be abolished?

Mr. Debs, like Marx and Lassalle, would substitute "State Socialism" for the wage system; by which he probably means that the State should manage all business and apportion the profits to those who take part therein. Very well. In what respect would that differ from the present wage system? The State would be the employer, and the quota of profits, in money or goods, which it allotted to each man would be that man's wages. And the total amount of business done, and the total amount of profits realized from it, and the portion distributed to each individual, would be subject to and determined by exactly the same laws that prevail to-day. So long as men work they must either sell their labor or sell the fruits of it. The latter is done by those who own their business plant. The former must be done by all others. It is not possible for every spinner to own a factory and for every brakeman to own a railroad. Until, therefore, all trade and industry are abolished, there must be an exchange of labor for money or goods, and of money or goods for labor. And the principle is precisely the same, whether the party to the contract who purchases the labor and pays for it in money or goods be the individual capitalist or the agglomerated State. To rage against the wage system because some wage-earners are underforefathers. paid is as senseless as it would be to denounce the law of gravitation because some men fall down and are hurt.

Governor Flower has lost no strength in his candidacy for a renomination. He is still for

The territorial area of Japan is about one twentyfourth that or the United States, not counting in Canada, which is likely some time to come in; and it supports 40,000,000 people. At this rate it is computed that the North American Continent would sustain a population of 1,000,000,000. How soon that limit is to be reached may be remitted to the prophets and the statisticians, but it will come some time without doubt, requiring an increasingly wise type of statesman and politician on the way if we are to hold together and carry out the destinies which seem appointed to us.

If Flower happens to be renominated, where does Sheehan come in? Is not Blue-eyed Billy's claim equal to Roswell's? Or is the Buffalo have received from hostile critics and regatta statesman sufficiently discerning to recognize

the numerous signs that point to a Democratic Waterloo this year?

In the recent simmering of the political and revolutionary pot in Nicaragua the fact comes to the surface that there is a Moravian mission there; and another exists in Thibet, of all places in the world, almost under the shadow of the Lamasaries of Lhassa. It has been in existence nearly half a century, showing no converts as yet, but carrying on its work with undiminished zeal and energy. In the general report of missionary work annually spread before contributors and others interested, the followers of Zinzendorf cut no great figure, but these examples indicate that they are still faithful workers in the vineyard, carrying their benignant creed and precepts into the remotest regions and communi-

Tammany Hall's clean candidate for Mayor doesn't seem anxious to come forth.

Recent and important discoveries of gold are announced in Western Australia, Colorado, French and British Guiana and Middle Africa, all the deposits appearing to be abundant and promising a substantial increase of the world's stock of the precious metal. A liberal addition to it in this season of depressed trade and of international commercial prostration would be a godsend, and the indications are that it is on the

The Democracy went in strong for peace measares in time of war, and the passage of the income tax bill shows that it is equally enthusiastic for war measures in time of peace. The trouble with that party is that its intelligence and conscience have never been brought up to date.

A Royal commission to inquire into the relations of capital and labor and report thereon has just completed its three years' investigations in England, embodying their results in sixty-seven Blue Books, at a cost to the country of \$250,000. It was the most exhaustive inquiry into the subject ever attempted. The Commission was the largest in numbers and most distinguished in ten in red ink, now that they are printed in point of ability of any that had ever been created, and its issue is that they have no remedial suggestions to make, and so far as any, future legislation is concerned they record their unanimous protest against it. The question is therefore remitted to the employer and the employed to settle it as best they can and weather their common difficulties together as all institutions, industries or individuals interdependent by the law of their origin and existence must do. In some of its aspects it is a discouraging result, but the lesson it affirms, that there are some ills which legislation cannot reach and to which other remedies must be applied, is worth something, though it is not an entirely new discovery.

### PERSONAL.

The house in which Lindley Murray, the famous grammarian of early American days, was born is still standing about twelve miles south of Harris burg, Penn. It is a somewhat pretentious loghouse, with three rooms and a sleeping loft, built on the southern slope of a hill, and facing the Swatara River, of which Whittier sings, Murray's father settled there about 1730.

The diploma conferring the freedom of the university town of Jena on Prince Bismarck is the thirty-first document of the kind received by the

Henry O'Meara, of Boston, has been invited by the Executive Council of New-Hampshire to deliver a poem at the dedication of the monument to General John Sullivan in Durham, September 27.

M. Casimir-Perier, President of France, has been at his country home in Pont-sur-Seine for a week or more. He is exceedingly popular among the people of the neighborhood, for whom the family has done much. When he went home last year as President of the Chamber he attended a country fair. One of the men asked him if he remembered when he used to run races with the children of the neighborhood. "Yes," replied the future President, "and I have not forgotten how. I bet you 20 soils," taking off his coat, "that I can beat you to yonder pole." The bet was accepted, and M. Casimir-Perier won it with ease.

Mrs. George W. Childs is at Louella, Wayne, Penn., according to a Philadelphia paper. The drawings for the handsome house she intends to build in Washington are waiting for her approval.

B. Petropavlosky, one of the civil engineers in charge of the construction of the great Siberian railroad, and his wife, have arrived in San Francisco from Siberia by way of Yokohama. He is on his way to St. Petersburg to report on the progress of the great undertaking on which he is engaged. On the way he will study the railroad systems of this country and Europe, with a view to collecting information to be used in his own work.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A curious will was left by a physician of Giasgow, Scotland, who died the other day. He bequeathed his entire fortune to his wife out of gratitude for the fact that she had left him after a marriage of three months, and since then had allowed him peace and quiet.

Deserved to Lose It.—Mrs. Jangle—Mrs. Bangle lost 510 in the most absurd fashion to-day.

"Carried it in her glove, eh?"
Mrs. Jangle—No: that wasn'tit; she had it in her purse.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

The centreboard is said to have been the invention of one Jococks Swain, a boatbulider of Seaville, twenty miles north of Cape May. He secured letters patent on it April 10, 1811, signed by James Madison, President, and James Monroe, Secretary of State. Originally it was known as a "centreboard." This new movable keel was afterward called a "leeboard" through the efforts of certain builders to evade the terms of Swain's patent by cutting on one side of the stationary keel for the board, ugh of so early an origin, the centreboard did not become widely popular till after 1850, or about the time the America took the famous cup at

The Ways of Them.—"That young woman didn't even thank me for giving her my seat. I suppose she thought I was not worth noticing."
"That is it exactly. She is a bride."—(Cinctnnati Tribune.

William Culien Bryant's mother, it is said, kept a diary for fifty-three years without missing a day. This is the entry for November 3, 1794; "Storming, wind N. E.; churned; seven in the evening, son born." This lead "The Boston Transcript" to believe that Mr. Bryant did not inherit his poetical predilection from his mother.

Little Bertha came home from school the other day in a state of great excitement. Rushing in upon her mother, she exclaimed, "Oh, mamma, guess what we're going to do!"
"Nothing very dreadful, I hope, my dear."
"Why, our class is studying botany, and we're going to tantalize the flowers next week."—(Chicago Journal.

Mississippi negroes at a barbecue held recently at Enterprise, in that State, decided to send two of their number to Africa to examine into the condition of that country as a place to emigrate to. If, on their return, the report is favorable, the negroes of that part of the country declare that they will leave in a body to settle in the land of their

Not Strong Enough for the Cornet.—Professor Van Note—You vish to learn to blay de cornet, eh? Vy nod dake de mandolin insteat? Youth—I like the cornet better. "Yah, may be so, but you vas not strong enough to learn de cornet."

Youth—I like the cornet better.

"Yah, may be so, but you vas not strong enough to learn de cornet."

"I can manage it easily."

"Yah, may be, but gan you manage de neighbors?"—(Street & Smith's Good News.

A young woman of Oregon has accomplished what the most experienced fanciers have been unable to do; that is, the domestic propagation of the Denny pheasant. She has tamed the wild young chicks so that they are willing to feed among domestic fowl and do not try to escape to the woods and fields. She has four pheasant hens in captivity, and puts their eggs under a domestic fowl. It is the opinion of experts that the chicks hatched from eggs laid pheasant's native nest in the fields and hatched by a domestic fowl will never be tamed.

Putting Herself in His Place.—"Ef you wuz me, mum," said the fierce-looking, shaggy-haired tramp, stepping inside the door as he spoke, "and hadn't had a blie for twenty-four hours, would you git down on yer knees an' beg fur a mouthful of cold victuals, or would you feel like you had a right to a square meal an' jist help yerself?"

"I think I'd see if the folks kept a dog about the house," replied the square-jawed woman, starting for the woodshed, "before I put of any airs. And if they had"—

But he didn't wait.—(Chicago Tribune.

DEATH OF MRS. CHARLES P. DALY.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF THE EX-CHIEF JUSTICE SYMPATHIZE WITH HIM DEEPLY-HE

RECENTLY RETIRED FROM ACTIVE LAW PRACTICE.

Mrs. Maria Lydig Daly, the wife of ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, died yesterday at her summer home at Pleas, died yesterday at her summer home at Sag Harbor. Her death was not entirely unex-pected, as she was nearly seventy years old and had not been strong for some time. Mrs. Daly was the daughter of the late Philip M. Lydig, of this city, and a member of the well-known family by

Mr. and Mrs. Daly count their friends and acquaintances in this city by the hundred, and warm sympathy was expressed for the venerable ex-Chief Justice yesterday. They had no children of their own. Mr. Daly is one of the most conspicuous charac-

ters in the legal world. His career is romantic. Born in this city on October 31, 1816, he went to sea as a cabin boy at the age of thirteen. Subsequentas a cabin boy at the age of threes. Subsequently he became in able seaman before the mast and took part in the siege and capture of Algiers by the French in 1830. Returning to this city soon after that event he was apprenticed to a mechanical calling. His active mind would not allow him to rest, and while working as a mechanic he studied nights to improve his mind. Later he studied law in the office of William Seule, and was studied law in the office of William Seule, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1835 he was elected a member of the New-York Legislature and two years later was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, becoming Chief Justice in 1851. From the time of his first appointment until a few years ago he served continuously on the Common Pleas bench. He retired as a Judge only to go into active practice as the head of the firm of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, and he only withdrew from practice a few weeks ago. He still serves as counsel of the firm.

tice a few weeks ago. He still serves as counse, of the firm.

Ex-Judge Daly has written a good deal on legal subjects, and his decisions while on the bench were considered high in authority. In 1867 he took an active part in the Constitutional Convention of that year. He is president of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, has been vice-president of the Historical Society, and a prominent member of many other scientific bodies.

## MISS FLORENCE PULLMAN NOT ENGAGED

GEORGE M. PULLMAN DENIES THAT HIS DAUGHTER IS TO MARRY PRINCE ISENBURG-BIRSTEIN.

Chicago, Aug. 21 .- A Western Associated Press dispatch from London, published this morning, announced the engagement of Miss Florence Pullman, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, to Prince Isenburg-Birstein, eldest son of Prince Charles of Isenburg-Birstein. It was said in the dispatch that Mr. Pullman had finally consented to the engagement on condition that his daughter's children should possess the foil rights of succession to the title, dignities and hereditary privileges of the house of Isenburg-Birstein.

George M. Pullman, when questioned in regard to the matter to-day, said there was no truth in the report.

## THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Previously acknowledged.
Proceeds of an entertainment given by the children of the Hoffman House, Arkville, N. Y. per Mrs. J. Cheever Goodwin.
Edith and Ramsey Allen.
Contribution of Acidalia, N. Y., Sunday-school. \$20,496 81 ction at services held at Valil ck Island, Sunday, Aug. 19, per Re-Gladys'
Collection by the sojourners at Camp Sabael,
Indian Lake, N. Y. taken on Sunday August
19, at the suggestion of the Rey, Mr Clark, of
Goshen, N. Y.
Rochester
Criterion Club, per Samuel Steifel, president... Total, August 21, 1894......\$20,600 66

FAIR FOR THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND. From The Mamaroneck Paragraph.

FAIR FOR THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

From The Mamaroneck Paragraph.

The little fair for the good of The Tribune FreshAir Fund advertised to be held on Saturday last
turned out very successfully. It occurred to some
of the children (good things are always occurring to
children) that they would like to do something in aid
of this charity and have a little fun thrown in besides. So they got up the fair. It was held on
the grounds of Mr. Gately, under a propitious sky
and a condescending sun. There was a table covered with aprons, iron-holders, dusters, needlecases
and like articles, presided over by Miss Bee Fitz
Gerald. She sold everything she had. And there
was a candy table, where Miss Eloise Beers, assisted by Miss Belia Taylor, distributed sweetsfor a consideration. And they sold everything they
had. Then there was an lee-cream table. Miss
Florence Warner and Miss Louise Taylor doled out
this dainty to all who wanted. Every one wanted
it! An unfailing riil of lemonade had been discovered for the occasion by Miss Carrie Marie Gedney,
who sold enticing little glasses of it to thirsty souls.
Many thirsted exceedingly!

Surrounding these tables, but at a safe distance,
were the dogs. Sixteen of tem Theye were
Checks, brown and white, of the roly-poly breed;
Toby, fuzzy and snappy: Toby No. 2. a dainty,
fox-like little thing; Prince and Black two big
Newfoundlands; Tam, a canary terrier, sleek and
squirming; Lady Jane, a beauty in white and
brown; Rosette, a French poodle, young but of
vast wisdom and gravity, and a lot of otners, each
with his own little individuality.

It was the pleasure and privilege of each guest to

vast wisdom and gravity, and a lot of others, each with his own little individuality.

It was the pleasure and privilege of each guest to vote (at five cents a vote) for the most descring dog. A bulletin-board, on which each vote was registered as it was cast, was hung in sight of all; and the excitement of the day was the waiting for returns. Rosette, owned by Miss Margery Twie, and Lady Jane, owned by Miss Cornell, were the favorites, with Tam third. Rosette, whose campaign was managed in a masterly manner, won at last, and is to receive the prize in due scason.

The Fresh-Air Fund will get 54 20, which will send twenty children out of the narrow alloys of the city to the green grass and life-giving sunshine of the country. It was a good thought, carried out gracefully to a good end.

Much praise is due to William H. Beers, who invented and managed the dog show part of the fair, for his labors. The dogs gave a touch of spice and fun to the whole thing that made it agreeably out of the common. Every one was very good. Sugar and lemons, cake and aprons, spoons and plates, and many willing hands were contributed to the fair. How fast the world would spin if everything could be run in that way:

#### MR. CLEVELAND LEAVES GRAY GABLES. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 21.-There was some

activity about Gray Gables to-day prior to the President's departure for Washington. At 2 o'clock the rowboat was at the wharf at Gray Gables. An hour later Mr. Cleveland, Dr. O'Reilly and Captain Robley Evans boarded the boat and two marines rowed them to the lighthouse-tender John D. Rodgers, then at anchor in the channel. At precisely 3:39 o'clock the Rodgers was headed down Buzzard's to arrive to-morrow morning in season for the President to take the 8 o'clock train for Washington at Jersey City. The President and Mrs. Ceveland drove over to Crow's Nest to-day and called on Joseph Jefferson.

Mr. Cleveland will probably return next week. to remain until the season closes, probably as late as October. His short trip has proved beneficial to him. Bay, bound for New-York, where she is expected

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF ARTHUR ROTCH.

Boston, Aug. 21.-The will of Arthur Rotch, the well-known architect, gives more than \$100,000 to public and charitable purposes.

To Abbott Lawrence Rotch and William Caleb Loring, his trustees, he gives \$25,000 in trust to pay the income to his aunt, Joanna Rotch, of Milton, during her life, and at her death the whole of the principal is to go to the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. The Boston Children's Eye and Ear Infirmary. The Boston Children's
Ald Society receives \$5,000; the Boston Architectural
Club \$5,000 for the purchase of books and collections; the trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts
\$25,000; the Massachusetts Institute of Technolosy
\$40,000. To the president and fellows of Harvard
College is given \$25,000 for the use of the Lawrence
Scientific School in the formation and maintenance
of a department of architecture.

## A CONVENTION OF STENOGRAPHERS. The New-York State Stenographers' Association

which the National Bureau of published report, recognizes "as the most important and influential body of shorthand writers in the country, membership in which is a sufficient guarantee of first-class ability," will hold its nineteenth annual convention at West Point, on Thursday and Friday. The proceedings of these conventions are of great interest to the earnest and experienced element of the craft. The papers read, which are published in pamphlet form, are among the ablest contributions to phonographic literature, treating every practical phase of the art by experienced stenographers. Kendrick C. Hill, with Bliss, Fabyan & Co., No. 117 Duane-st., will give to stenographers in this city who contemplate taking this trip to the convention any information they desire.

WEATHER OF A TRULY RESPECTABLE SORT. There was a welcome dearth of humidity in New-York yesterday, and an almost unwelcome drop in the temperature. The thermometer succeeded in registering only 73 degrees at 3:30 o'clock, ceeded in registering only 73 degrees at 3:39 o'clock, and six hours later had gone down to 66 degrees. Then a cool, almost cold, breeze came in from the east, and down went the mercury again, until at midnight it stood at 64 degrees. The air felt really cold, and visions of cracking logs and het really cold drinks were not at all out of order. As piced drinks were not at all out of order. As New-York revived under the col wave. Especially in the crowded East Side districts were its blessing felt. To-day will probably be cool and clear.